



No. 27/2014

TO UEFA MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

For the attention of
the President and the General Secretary

TO CLUBS PARTICIPATING IN UEFA COMPETITIONS

Your reference	Your correspondence of	Our reference	Date
		CDAD/mac/vou	6 June 2014

UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2013; UEFA Medical Regulations, edition 2014

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find enclosed the 2013 edition of the UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations (same edition as last season) and the 2014 edition of the UEFA Medical Regulations.

In addition, you will find enclosed a folder which contains other important information for your association or club, to assist you in your understanding of anti-doping matters and associated UEFA procedures.

Anti-doping

Doping controls

Teams and players must be aware that doping controls may be conducted not only by UEFA but by national anti-doping organisations (NADOs) or by FIFA. UEFA aims to coordinate its doping controls as much as possible with these other organisations, although this is often dependent on the other organisations sharing their testing plans with UEFA and therefore may not always be possible. Teams and players must also be aware that a player may be tested several times in quick succession, either randomly or if targeted for testing for a specific reason.

Responsibility

Given the disciplinary consequences that a player may face in the event of an anti-doping rule violation, we strongly recommend that clubs and associations take all necessary measures to ensure the adequate circulation of anti-doping information to all those who may require it, at all levels of the club/association.

In addition, we recommend that both national team and club doctors organise anti-doping information sessions for medical staff, other team staff and players.

Players' leaflet

To facilitate the organisation of information sessions for players, copies of UEFA's anti-doping leaflet are enclosed with this letter. The leaflet deals with the most important anti-doping issues for players and is written in a clear and straightforward style. Seven languages are available: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

As detailed in the leaflet, all players must be fully informed of doping control procedures, anti-doping rule violations, the safe use of medication, and the risks involved in taking any form of medication, food supplement or social drug. Players must also be informed that doping controls can be carried out at any time, both in- and out-of-competition, and that blood and/or urine samples may be requested.

If you need additional players' leaflets or copies in other languages, please do not hesitate to contact the UEFA Anti-Doping Unit at antidoping@uefa.ch.

UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2013

These regulations came into force on 1 July 2013 and no amendments have been made for the new season. New anti-doping regulations will come into force on 1 January 2015 in order to comply with the new World Anti-Doping Code 2015 and the FIFA Anti-Doping Regulations which come into force at the beginning of next year. A circular letter informing you of the changes and providing you with the regulations will be sent before the end of 2014.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs)

UEFA's rules and procedures governing TUEs (which are harmonised with those of FIFA) have not changed since last season. Players participating in UEFA competitions, or in senior-level international friendly matches, who have to use a prohibited substance or prohibited method for therapeutic purposes must request prior authorisation from UEFA by means of a UEFA TUE application form (enclosed).

The TUE application form must be completed and signed by the player and his doctor, and then must be sent to the UEFA Anti-Doping Unit (confidential fax +41 22 990 31 31). Forms must be sent to UEFA only, not to national anti-doping organisations (NADOs). Except in cases of medical emergency, doctors must not administer a prohibited substance or prohibited method before a TUE has been granted by UEFA.

Please also note the following with regards to TUE applications and validity:

- TUEs granted by FIFA are valid for UEFA competitions.
- Players participating in youth international friendly matches must apply to their NADO for a TUE, and not to UEFA.
- TUEs granted by NADOs are not valid for UEFA competitions until they have been recognised by UEFA. If a player already has a TUE granted by their NADO, they must submit it to UEFA for recognition before the start of the UEFA competition in which they are competing (if possible 21 days before). See below for more details.
- TUE applications for prohibited beta-2 agonists must include a complete medical file meeting the requirements set out in the enclosed Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs.
- The Declaration of Use process no longer exists.

Mutual recognition of TUEs

According to the WADA Code, NADOs may not grant new TUEs to players known to be taking part in a UEFA competition but they may grant TUEs to players participating in youth international friendly matches.

In accordance with the mutual recognition principle (Article 15.4.1 of the WADA Code), the UEFA TUE Committee recognises TUEs granted by NADOs to players who were not participating in a UEFA competition at the time, provided that the following three conditions are all fulfilled:

- the NADO followed the UEFA criteria for granting a TUE, in particular with regard to asthma treatment;
- a copy of the original application form, including all medical information submitted to the authorising body, is provided to the UEFA Anti-Doping Unit; and
- the UEFA TUE Committee confirms that the application complies with the UEFA TUE rules and requirements (same as FIFA and WADA rules).

Please read the relevant enclosures to this circular carefully for more detailed information regarding Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Anti-doping on UEFA.org

All the above-mentioned documents related to anti-doping matters (2013 UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, 2014 WADA Prohibited List, Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs, TUE application form, players' leaflets) may be downloaded in the relevant language from the anti-doping section of UEFA.org: <http://www.uefa.org/protecting-the-game/anti-doping/index.html>.

Medical matters

UEFA Medical Regulations, edition 2014

The UEFA Medical Regulations have been updated for the 2014/15 season, with all changes relating to section III – Minimum medical requirements for players, team officials, the referee team and match officers. This is the part of the regulations that requires all clubs and associations hosting UEFA matches to provide a minimum standard of medical equipment and services. The changes have been made in consultation with members of the UEFA Medical Committee and emergency medicine experts from within the European football family to achieve the following aims:

1. Reduce costs where possible for clubs and associations;
2. Increase the scope of certain provisions to make it easier for all countries to understand and comply with requirements;
3. Improve the range and choice of equipment available to doctors within the scope of the requirements;
4. Further enhance stadium medical operations (e.g. the preparedness of medical staff);
5. Bring requirements into further accordance with UEFA's medical education programmes.

Below are the main changes that have been made to the regulations:

I – Article 2 – Definitions

Changes have been made to the definitions of advanced life support ambulance, pitchside emergency doctor and paramedic to improve compliance and comprehension across all 54 member associations.

III – Article 12 – Pitchside medical equipment

1. 12.01a – The requirement for a portable aspirator has been changed to ‘handheld suction device’ to allow more flexibility in the provision of equipment.
2. 12.01b – The requirements for airway equipment (respiratory resuscitators) have been clarified.
3. 12.01g and 13.02 – Oxygen will now be required in only two locations at the stadium (pitchside and ambulance) and will be changed from mandatory to recommended in the emergency medical room (15.02m). Oxygen cylinder requirements have also been changed to a more simplified wording of “minimum 15l/min, for 20 minutes”.
4. 12.01m – The defibrillator requirement has been simplified to a more basic and less costly model. The original, more advanced version remains a recommended piece of equipment.
5. 12.03a – The stretcher requirements have been relaxed to give more options to the host club/association. A stretcher can now be EITHER a spinal board or a scoop or vacuum mattress and must simply “permit adequate and safe evacuation from the field”. There is also now a recommendation for two stretcher teams to be provided per match.
6. 12.04c – Anti-hypertensive drugs have been changed to ‘recommended’ and IV salbutamol has been removed from the pitchside medical equipment.
7. Some additional minor items have been added to the pitchside medical equipment, such as:
 - protective goggles
 - strong (heavy duty) scissors (in place of bolt cutters)
 - Glyceryl Trinitate spray
 - glucose tablets/gel
 - oxygen/trauma mask and tubing.
8. 12.02d – Benzodiazepines have been clarified as being only required where the doctor is authorised to carry them. This is a result of changes to licensing laws in some countries.
9. Some items that were previously listed as mandatory equipment have been moved to recommended, such as the cricothyrotomy set, as their inclusion in the pitchside medical equipment was found to be non-essential.

III – Article 13 – Ambulance

1. 13.02 – Ambulance requirements now insist that the oxygen provided in the ambulance is portable. This is for situations where paramedics may need to move oxygen to pitchside.
2. 13.05 – A recommendation has been added that an advanced life support (ALS) ambulance should be put ‘on standby’ for all training sessions related to UEFA matches for which it is not already mandatory.

III – Article 14 – Medical staff

1. 14.03d – The pitchside emergency doctor also now needs to be ‘in place’ and ready when the teams arrive at the stadium.
2. 14.03e and f – The pitchside emergency doctor is now required to know the stadium medical plan and to familiarise themselves with the emergency medical equipment provided before use.

III – Article 16 – Pre-tournament information provision

The requirements for the host country to confirm a visiting doctor's right to practice medicine when in the host country has been removed as this was no longer deemed necessary. Instead, standard procedures for all UEFA matches will be followed.

The regulations come into force on **1 July 2014**. An updated minimum medical requirements guide will be issued to all clubs and national associations before the start of the season in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Medical on UEFA.org

As of 1 July 2014, the new UEFA Medical Regulations and minimum medical requirements guide will be available to download in the relevant language from the medical section of UEFA.org:
<http://www.uefa.org/protecting-the-game/medical/index.html>.

Should you have any queries or require additional information, your contacts within the UEFA administration are Richard Grisdale (richard.grisdale@uefa.ch) and Becky Lee (Rebecca.lee@uefa.ch) for anti-doping matters, and Mike Earl (mike.earl@uefa.ch) and Niki Papadimitriou (niki.papadimitriou@uefa.ch) for medical matters. You can also write to anti-doping@uefa.ch or medical@uefa.ch.

Yours faithfully,

UEFA



Gianni Infantino
General Secretary

Enclosures

- UEFA Anti-Doping Regulations, edition 2013
- 2014 WADA Prohibited List
- WADA Summary of modifications to list
- Circular No. 54/2013 concerning the 2014 WADA Prohibited List
- Guide to the WADA Prohibited List and TUEs
- TUE application form
- Doping control procedure: step-by-step guide for players
- Players' leaflet
- UEFA Medical Regulations, edition 2014

cc (with enclosures)

- UEFA Executive Committee
- UEFA Medical Committee
- UEFA Anti-Doping Panel
- UEFA TUE Committee
- Doping Control Officers Panel
- European members of the FIFA Executive Committee
- FIFA, Zurich
- European National Anti-Doping Organisations
- European WADA-accredited laboratories